THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAM. THEIR ARRIVAL IN NEW-YORK.

TRANSFER TO THE TOMBS

Their Names, Nativities, and ' PERSONAL SHP-LICHES AND STATEMENTS.

Pull Account of the Captures of the Joseph and the Savannah.

The adventurous " citizens of South Carolina " who went out from Charleston in the schooner Savannah in earth of booty, supplied with bran new Oxefeder ben cun, and some rusty cutlasses and pistols, but who anfortunately tell in with the brig Perry and were captured, reached this port yesterday. At Fortress Menres they were transerred from the Minnesota to the Harriet Lane, in which vestel, not as captors, but emptives, they were brought to this city. The vessel went direct from her moorings off the Battery to the Navy-Yard, where she now has in the stream.

Information of her arrival having been communisary legal papers from the U.S. District Attorney, and made all his arrangements to take the pirates into custody. The whole force of deputy marshals and detec-tive officers at his disposal-Messes. Horton, Borst, McKay, Lee, Rosbeck, Divine, detectives Devoe Sampeon, Sease, and Sergeant Miller and five men of the Harbor Police-were detailed for duty, each man being armed with his revolver, and the deputy marchais wearing their budges. At 2 o'clock p. m. the Marshal and his party went down to the Castle Garden pier, where they embarked on the tug-boat S. A. Stephens, and proceeded to the Harriet Lane. The Marshal on stepping on board was met at the gangway by 1st Lieut. Constable, to whom he presented his warrant. The Lieutenant conducted the Marshal aft to an incloure made of an old sail, and there formally introduced him to the officers of the pirate craft.

introduced him to the officers of the pirate crait.

The Marshal, although apparently surprised at the distinguisted consideration with which these pirates were cresented, politely shock the preferred hand of Capt. Baker. Placing some of his men about as a guird, he went up outhe bridge where the crew of she pirate were stationed, tendenfled, and in charge of an irrued guard. The handcoffs which they has worn were now removed, and, by means of others which the Marshall had brought, the men were handcoffed together in pairs and transferred to the steamboat, ther baggange being carried about after them by the together in pairs and transferred to the steamboat, their baginage being carried mount after them by the trew of the Harriet Lane. The officers, not yet ironed, were next ordered aboard, and the pirate Captains, coreially shaking hands with Lieut. Constable, 1996. "Good by, Sir! I hope we may meet again madder pleasanter aircomstances."

The appearance of the Harriet Lane, although she had returned from a region, was very attractive, her

had returned from a croise, was very attractive, her clean decks showing that the hely-stone had been in

clean decks showing that the hely-stone had been in frequent use, and her beight game, neatly clothed crew, and thorough ship-shape arrangement on deck beto-kering the well-ordered man-of-war.

When the steamboat had fairly got away from the Harriet Lame the Marshal, approaching the three pirate officers, ordered Betective Devoe to tron them together. The Captain said, "Good God, Sir, you are not going to iron me?—I am a Captain!" But Marshal Murray immediately and most properly replied, "I make no distinction, Sir, between tirates. Mr. Devoe, obey your orders!" The first officer and purser, both of whom are very respectable men in appearance, also made argent protest against the indignity, but to no await.

T. Harrison Baker, the captain, says he is a native of Philadelphia, aged 37 years. He is a rather heavily-bailt man, a little above the medium stature, of light complexion, prominent features, coarse, sandy hair and beaud, a "gray-eyed man of destiny," and has an eraption of salt-theum beneath his full beard and mus tache. The expression of his face is not ampleasing, and he is evidently a man of pretty fair intelligence, and one who has seen a good deal of the world. He ed in a suit of blue flaunch, his coat being decked with brass buttons, bearing the stamp of the Palmento. He has followed the sea, more or less, for Palmetto. He has followed the sea, more or less, for the last lifteen years, sometimes trading with the West Indies, and was well acquainted with the Southern coast. He had not been to sea, however, for the past two years. On being saked what calculation he had made for the contingency of his capture, and how he viewed his probable fate, he replied that as to capture he had never thought of that, for he expected to dodge away from the blockading vessels; and as to his doom, he was prepared to meet it, whatever it might be. He had formed no plan for disposing of his prizes in other countries, in case the ports of the C. S. A. were effectually closed.

To use his own words, he had "expected to make plane as circumstances required." Whether by that he intended to have the public infer that, in case he could not take his prizes into port, he would have scattled them, and taken the Davis bounty of \$30 a head for every poor devil that went de wn with them, was not made char. On the l'erry and Harriet Lane, he said, they had been treated "like gentlemen," but on the Minnesota they had been kept in close confinement, under goard. They had never been knowed, however, until Marshal Murray's brace-lets were put upon their wrises. The "indignity" evidently galled them; but, perhaps, they may get used to it in due season. Of course, the efficers of the Perry and the Harriet Lane might, if they chose, feast these fellows at their private tables, and lodge them in their private cabins, as though they were not pirates, but captives taken in honorable were not pirates, but captives taken in honorable warfare; but the civil authorities do not entertain such tender consideration for cut-throuts. The Mar-stal did not know of any distinction between pirates.

stal did not know of any distinction between pirates.

THE FIRST OFFICER.

John Harleston, the first officer, says he is a native of Charleston, and is 28 years of age. Five or six years ago he was a commission merchant in Charleston. Since then he has been most of the time a ranchero in Texas, but during this period he has made two sea voyages. He is of slight build, light, clear complexion, has blue eyes, very small mouth and thin lips, a scattering, thin whisker, and durk fine hair. From his rather sharp features one would be led to set him down as a Northeru man, but when convening, the peculiar African massl drawl, imbibed with "manma's" milk by "the descendants of Prince Rupert," evinces his Southern birth. He is a delheate-handed, cle-kly man, of gentlemanly demeanor—in fact his appearance bespeaks much more the commission merchant than the fierce, daring faces we are apt to picture as belonging to Kidd's or Latitle's kindred. Like the Captain, ie was dressed in a suit of blue flan el, bedecked with Palmetto buttons of first cluss brass.

THE FIRSTER.

decked with Palmetto buttons of first class brass.

THE PURSER.

C. S. Passailalgae, the purser, was the only other person on beard who was a native of Charleston. He looks about 20, but says he is only 17 years old. He was formerly assistant bookkeeper and mailing clerk, he says, at The Charleston Mercury office. At the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter he was employed as a clerk at the South Carolina Railroad depot. He is an interesting-looking and probably would be called a handsome young man. He is of medium hight, but not yet fully grown, of French extraction, and has the dark counterior. the dark complexion and smooth, soft skin frequently seen in the creoles at New-Orleans, frequently seen in the creoles at New-Orleans, as well as in the Spanish creole of Cubn. His features are regular, his eye dark and vivacious; he has a good nose and mouth, and dark, straight hair. His looks and appearance are, in fact, suther preposessing. Compared with the others, he was well dressed, wearing a straw hat, and dark coat and pants. He was the only one of the party who Ladulged in the laxury of gold stude in his shirt. Evidently he is a mere boy, and may have joined the redently he is a mere boy, and may have joined the pri-vateer in a freak of boyish romance; but he is certainly too intelligent, and apparently too well ede have been deladed or impressed into service.

LANDING OF THE PRISONERS.

When the boat Linded at the foot of Chambers-street When the boat lunded at the foot of Chambers-street, the prisoners, in pairs, preceded by their officers, and guarded on each side by the armed murshals and police men, marched up to the Marshal's office. The melanteholy procession—for it was said to see thirteen bad men marching straight to their doom—attracted some notice from the pussers by, and by the time that Broadway was reached, not only was there a tolerably large scotting and skirmishing party of raganufilms, but also to lack of those miserable harpies, the "shyster lawyers," who attempted to get into conversation with the prisoners, but were repulsed by the guard. The three pirate officers seemed to feel keenly the degradation of their position. As they walked together, they pulled their contents over their manneles to hide them from view, and hung their heads so as to escape the curious corrulny of the people. At the wharf they begged the Mars all to permit them to go in a carriage, but why they should shrink from observation, unless conscious that with all of their stars and bars, and letters of

marche, they had been in a dirty business, is not easily , taken in a boot and rowed up the Ashley River where

The necessary let tomas.

ATT TOMBS.

It is Harshal formulae having been completed by the officer office, the prisoners we a conducted and three out of the rea door of the building, to was a limit street, to the Tombs. Much interest when the street, to the Tombs. Much interest to the tomas and windows (most of the west themselves at the doors and windows (most of them with babies in their arms, being exceedingly anxious to see "the pirates." A number of curious persons accompanied the procession throughout the entire distance, but could not enter the pison itself, as the iron doors were closed by the keepers. When the the distance, but could not enter the p ison itself, as the iron doors were closed, by the keepers. When the prisoners were fairly with in the walls, their handenfs were removed, and they were nearched into "Murderes's Alley" the colls leading from which have usually contained trouderers. Here the roll was called, and as each of aswered to his name, he was separated from the crowd of officers and keepers, and sent to the opposite side of the alley. A thorough search of their persons was shen made, but as a similar operation had been previously performed, no dangerous weapons were discovered. Passailasque, the parset, w. 8 far from pleased, with the interior arrangements of the Tombs, roug cking that he "thought it was a shame remorking that he "thought it was a shame better quarters were provided for officers who

were prise, ere of war."

An instantion that Hicks, the picate, had condescended to occupy the same quarters and been satisfactorily eissuesed of at last of enced any further grounding. Captain Baker requested that he and his officers might be put in a cell together, and he and Harleston, the first officer, were assigned to cell No. 72 on the second tier. The others were distributed 72 ca the second tier. The others were distributed throughout the prison seconding to the accommodations. They all appear exce dingly anxious to know the public sentiment in regard to them, and hepe to have as specify a trial as will insure them a fair hearing. Several rejectors "shysters" followed them to prison, endeavoring to obtain an interview, that they might proffer their services to defend them. These learned gentlemen expressed no little digrass when Mr. Satton, the Warden, assured them companiently that no one would be permitted to converse with the prisoners without an order from the Court. It is the intention of the District-Attorney to present them for trial today or to-morrow, and thus bring the matter before the Court immediately.

NAMES OF THE CREW.

The prisoners are thirteen in number. The crew

The prisoners are thirteen in number. The crew hipped at Charleston numbers only twenty, all told, of whom six were sent as a prize crew on the brig loseph after her capture, one, Knickerbecker, came in with the Savannah sick, and the remainder are in the Tembs. Their names are as follows:
Captain—T. Harrison liaber.
Erne officer—Jehn Histerien.
Funeer—C. S. Passankigue.
Saldog master—Hy Howard.
Coas—Heary Above to Chinamanan.
Second—Jos. Crox del Carno.

Their several statements are as follows:

HENRY HOWARD, SAILING-MASTER.

Henry Howard, who shipped as the sulingof the ship, is a short, thick set man, who has been a sailor all his life. He appears more intelligent than seamen usually are, but is not inclined to talk much in seamen usually a e, but is not inclined to talk much in regard to his present position. His features are bronzed by exposure, and his hands speak of a life of hard work. His dress is rough and substantial, similar to that usually worn by the sailors seen about our docks. He wears heavy sandy whiskers, speaks in a pleasant tone of voice, and, we should judke, under ordinary circumstances, would be much inclined to jolity, always smiling at the slightest provocation. He was born in the Town of Beaufort, North Carolina, and is 27 years old. He was asked if he thoroughly understood the expedition he was going upon when he shipped on board the Savannah. After a moment's hesitation, he begged to decline answering the quesshipped on board the Savannah. After a moment's heritation, he begged to destine answering the question, as he did not wish to asy anything which would prejudice him either here or among his friends. On nearing the New-York shore, he said to one of the

I suppose when we land, we shall get a taste of

m b law, shan't we?

Officer—No, Sir; mob law and lynching is something we leave entirely to Southerners. The civizens of New-York are anxious now that you should have a fair trial, and you can rest assured that no mob will

Howard-I don't know about that; I saw a mob in New-York once, and shouldn't like to trust myself in their hands. We are in charge of the Marshal now. Do you think he will protect us?

their hands. We are in charge of the Marshal now. Do you think he will protect us?

Officer—Yes, Sir; the Marshal will protect you in any event; but you have no occasion to apprehend riddence.

Howard—What do the people generally say about us! What do they want done to us?

Officer—To tell you the plain truth, the people say you are pirates and cutthroats, and want to see you have the same of the sa

hanged.

Howard—The United States have always recognized privateering as legitimate warfare, and it's only when it comes home to themselves that they object to it. In 1854 the United States refused to pronounce against in 1834 the United States remosed to pronounce symmet it when other nations did, and consequently they ought to recognize it now, and treat us as prisoners of war. Officer—But the United States has since declared privateering to be piracy, and the law of nations so declares it.

Howard—The United States did not so declare until

after this war broke out, and the decision was not generally known. Do you think they will hang a man who was ignorant of the law?

Officer-That is a question for the Court to decide; a man of your intelligence, however, can hardly plead

ignorance.

Howard—I don't know about that; but I do think

misrepresented at the North; that violence was seldon resorted to, and that persons and property were as much respected as in any country in the world. He does not appear to apprehend any severe punishment by law, but his dread of a mob indicates the manner in which the Northern people have been represented at

ALBERT G. PERRIS. Ferris, an ordinary seaman, was born in Barnstable, Mass., but was raised in Providence, K. I., and has lived twenty years in Charleston. He is 50 years of age, and quite infirm, his right lee baving been broken in three places, leaving it very much out of shape. He says he has a wife and eight children in Charleston. He says he has a wife and eight children in Charleston. When asked if he knew the character of the vessel he sailed in, he replied that he thought she was a little irregular, but he couldn't say that he went voluntarily, although he was not impressed. He was decidedly non-committal in his statements, but inclined to be loquacious, without having anything particular to say. He evinces a lively interest in the probable proceedings against him, and hopes to be treated with leniency. His bair is quite gray, his face clean shaved, somewhat wrinkled, and he is slightly built, showing his age perceptibly. His case, if cornectly stated by him, is a hard one. He seems thoroughly anhamed to be enought lighting against his Northern relatives and friends.

fighting sgainst his Northern relatives and friends.

ALEXANDER C. COID.

Coid is a Scotchman, a thoroughly bad fellow, 40 years of age, a sailor by profession, who has no "local nabitation;" his home as where his hat is, and when he shipped on the Savannah his head covering was located in Charleston. He is a sailow-complexioned man, locasiy put together, every joint steaming to be a swivel. He stoops shirtly, and chews tobacco tremendously, the junce of that delects he weed running in small rivulets from each corner of his semi-circular mouth. He is deededly uncouth in appearance, but quite jolly, being by nature of a sangaine and hopeful disposition. He says he knew that the Savannah was disposition. He says he knew that the Savannah was a privateer, but Gov. Pickens told him a privateer was disposition. He says be another that privateer was a privateer, but Gov. Pickens told him a privateer was just the same as a man-of-war, and that her crew could only be treated as prisoners of war if captured. He speaks quite disrespectfully of the arroament of the Savannah, remarking that "all the gun she had was a d—d old thing with two holes in it—one for a ball and one for the vent—and it was an open question which mode of escape the ball would choose when it was fired. As for fighting, that gun couldn't hit a ship laying alongside, and wouldn't do any damage if it and. We only kept it to trighten folks with, and if people weren't atraid of the report they needn't have been of any balls we could send. We fired three shots been of any bats we could send. We fired three shots at the brig Perry, but as she didn't run, we did, and that's all the good it did us." He has no particular desire to be hunged, but says he cast his lot with the boys, and is willing to take the same chances as the

Patrick Daly is a rough full faced, and rather coarse looking Irishman, apparently honest and frank. He is a New-Yorker, a resident of the First Ward, and knows everybody about the piers in that neighborhood from Whitchall to Courthardt street, and on being questioned ran over a half dozen of the names of his old associates. He seemed nervous about the possibility of being seen by them, and expressed great concerns as the Stechens was coming down the East River.

taken in a boot gad rowed up the Ashley River where the schooner lay. Of capturing merchantmen, not a word had been intimated to him; did not know they had gans and enthases aboard until he saw them; was ghet to get out of Charlesson because he had been in difficulty there. A mean named Moses Levy of Platt street, during the bomburdment of Samter, atrack him a heavy blow which felled him to the ground, for saying that he wished Anderson would fire on the town. Levy then went and made a complaint against him, and the result was he was looked up two days in jail. The Savannah set sail from Charleston on Saurday at 6 o'clock; went to seaward and encountered such weather as made him sea-rick. On Sunday they captured a vessel, simply running down upon her; the captain (whose name he never heard before seeing him) ordered the ship to had to, and the crew and master surrendered to him without ceremony. The next day, about 12, they saw the United States brig Perry, and toeir captain made him out to States brig Perry, and toeir captain made him out to be a merchantman. For an hour they run toward her, and then, discovering their mistake, tacked about, and the Perry classed the Savannah for about four hours, overlanding her at the end of that time. Daly ex-pressed an anxiety to know how soon the trial would

STATEMENT OF MARTIN GALVIS. Martin Galvin was also an Irishnan, and had lived "np and down about Charleston" for about seven years. Like Daly, he had the features of a common Irish laborer, but in his eyes there was a peculiarly mischievous Irish look, which indicated that he might mischievons Irish look, which indicated that he might in ordinary times be guilty of some of those mexpected practical jokes which characterize the gen ine Paddy from Cork. He had "often been in difficulty" with the Charlestonians, but had never been hard. Had seen some others fare worse. Was drink when he went aboard the Savannah, and zea-sick afterward. He knew only one of the officers, the sailing answer, and several of the crew, among his contrades, before going aboard. These had all been formedly any loyed in carrying rice from the plantations to the mills at going aboard. These and all been formerly employed in carrying rice from the plan ations to the nalls at Charleston. Their vessels were coasting loggers, and among those he knew, three of them, Cuit, Ferris, and the sailing-master, Henry Howard, had been Captains.

Charleston. Their vessels were coasting largers, and among those he knew, three of them, Cort, Ferris, and the sailing-master, Henry Howard, had been Captains. They were all Northern men by birth, but had lived long in the South, except one, who was born South.

Ab-mi, the Chinese cook, has the high cheek-bones, black, almond eyes, tawny skin, and straight hair of the Mongols. He speaks English but imperfectly, but we gathered enough from him to learn that he had shipped under the supposition that the Savannah was a regular pilot-boat, and had been taken down to her by night, as she kay three niles distant from the city, behind Fort Moultire, and that he had been sensick with the "muchee big wave," so that he did not know the true character of the craft until too late. He is from the Canton district, and is 37 years of age. Jos. Carno, the steward, is a piratical-looking chap from Manilla—a scowling fellow, with black, shiny ringlets and a tawny skin. He is raid to have been recognised by the officers here as an old sliver.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE JOSEPH.

While the pirates were in the Marchal's private office awaiting removal to the Tombos, Captain P. N. Meyer, of the birg Joseph (he first and only prize of the Savannah), came into the ante-room. He is a frant open-hearted man, with an honest countenance, and seemed quite cheerful at the idea of his captors being captives in their turn. His account of the chase and capture of his vessel is as follows: He was studing on a south-westerly course off Charleston harbor, when he sighted a small schooner to leeward, with the America.

a south-westerly course off Charleston harbor, when he sighted a small schooner to leeward, with the Amerhe sighted a small schooner to be ward, with the American ensign boisted in her main rigging, the usual signal to a vessel to speak. He was not deceived by her colors, however, for with the aid of his glass he saw a great ugly swivel gun amidships, which could not be mi-taken although covered with canvas and partially hidden. He kept on his course in the expectation of ostenling the pursuer, but after a becward chase of about four hours, the stranger had come within half gun-shot distance. Seeing that further flight was useless and knowing that the his gun of the pirate could about four hours, the stranger had come within har gun-shot distance. Seeing that further light was useless, and knowing that the big gun of the pirate could blow him out of water, he came-to, determined to know his fate, but barely noping that after all, his pursuer might prove an American vessel in reality, as she wished to be considered in appearance. The schooner coming op, her captain halled the Joseph, and ordered her captain to come a board with his papers. Capt. Mever demanded by what authority the order was made, and was told "by authority of the Confederate States of America." He trea went on board the pirate, and was told he was a prisoner. His boat and the pirates were left aboard as a prisoner. His boat and the pirates were left aboard as a prize crew, with directions to run into port. The second mate of the Joseph was requested by the pirate captain to take an "afternoon sight," so as to determine their longitude, as there was no chronomek'r on board the Savannan. The vessels kept on together, the schooner in advance, until 2 o'clock, when the observation having heen made on the Joseph, the schooner dropped astern, and the two vessels occupied these relative positions when the bird Perry hove in sight. Coid, the pirate Scotchman, had been an od wan-of-wars-man, having served vix or seven years in the United States service, and he at once sight. Cold, the pirate Scotchinan, had been an od-wan-of-wars-man, having served six or seven years in the United States service, and he at once recognized the brig, but Captain Meyer thought the was the Bainbridge. The officers of the thoughthe was the Bainbridge. The officers of the Perry thinking that the schooner was chasing the Joseph, and had not yet captured her, made all sail after her, and the Savannah was immediately tacked, so as to run off, if possible, before the wind. If she had succeeded in this maneuver, the chase by the Perry would have been fruitless, for the schooner is a very fast sailer before the wind, and would outstrip the Perry with perfect case. But the Perry, getting to windward of her, bore down rapielly, and when within gun-shot, pitched a shot across her bows. Capt. Meyer was sitting on the poop when he heard the first shot whitzing just ahead of the foremast; so he moved aft, but in a moment a second shot flew near him, and We ought to be treated as prisoners of war.

Howard could hardly get the idea of a mob out of his head, and it was not until he was safe within the prison walls that he felt secure. At the Marshal's water a little to leeward, the captain, thinking he water a little to he he said that the property of the South were greatly quarters a little too hot for comfort, went below. Here he found the cook and steward coiled up in corners and half frightened to death. Before long the party was increased by the arrival of the three principal officers, who said they wanted to pack up their things before going on board the Perry, but whom Capt. Meyer thought badly scared. The shots of the Perry were answered from the pirate three times, Coid acting as gunner. Evidently he did not know his business; for when the recoil sent the piece aback, it was not hauled shead, and the next two discharges broke out the boits and the bridge rope. One more would have coused the monatrons awk ward piece to broke out the boits and the bridge rope. One more would have caused the monatrons awkward piece to jump off its pivot and samsh through the deck. At each discharge the timbers of the little vessel creaked again, and she shivered from keel to transom. The gun was never uncovered until the brig had got so close that escape seemed impossible, the pirates having apparently counted on showing a light pair of heels to her pursue. The brig finally came within hailing distance, and the demand, "Do you surrender!" was instantly answered by the crew us if with one voice, "Yes, we do!" Her colors were then hailed down.

Yes, we do!" Her colors were then hauled down, prize crew was put on board, and the printes were nusferred to the Perry. When Captain Meyer was taken prisoner, on board When Captain Meyer was taken prisoner, en bourd the privateer, he requested that he might go back to his vessel and get his clothes and instruments, but was teld that when they got into port his private property would be restored. As, unfortunately in one sense but fortunately in another, this never happened, he loss everything of value that he had. His treatmen during the nine hours of his rejourn on the pirate was good, the only man who offered him any insult being the fellow Cold. He had the distinguished honor or messing with the officers, and was regaled with some of the good brandy and claret from the captain's private locker. He has a very peer opinion of the bravery of the three chief officers of the Savannah, and of the sea-manship of Harleston and the purser. The latter young man's chief financial occupation seemed to be the supplying of whisky to the crew. Captain Meyer says the Jeseph, worth about \$5,500 or \$5,900, was sowned by George H. Cables, and others, of Rockland, Maine, but the cargo of sugar, worth \$22,000 was Spanish property, being owned by Morales of Cardenas. That this Cables is a perfect trump may be judged from the following letter, received by Captain Meyer yesterday, and which he has kindly lent us for publication:

Rockland, June 20, 1861.

Cair. T. N. Mayza—Dear Sir. Yours of the 1th came to hand yesterday, and also a dispatch of the lith. I survey sled to hear that you are sale out of the hands of those pirates, and I hope that all the rest of the crew will be as lacky. I don't care so much about the brig, since they have cauch the pirates that took her. There are so many sected going, that we can't find out man's chief financial occupation seemed to be the su;

hope that all the rest of the crew will be as lucky. I don't care so much about the brig, since they have caucht the pirates that took her. There are so many wholes going, that we can't find out the trath about the taking of the brig, and I want you to write me an account of the whole voyage. Let me knew all about the taking of the pirate, and what became of the Juseph's crew. As I had no insurance it is a total loss, but I shall try and stand it. If they will only let me have the prize I will go out and try to get revenge for what they have done. Write all the particulars. Yours truly,

P. S.—Tell me about my pir.

This pig, for which Cables justly feels so much solicitude, was a huge porker, weighing over 350 pounds.

licitude, was a huge porker, weighing over 353 pounds Of course he was left on the Joseph, and Captain Of course he was left on the Joseph, and Capacian Meyer, in informing the owner of the circumstances, sententionally remarked that, "no doubt, by this time, Lord Davis, Lady Davis, and all the little Davises are picking the tender meat from his bouce."

NACHOW ESCAPE PROMITHE PIRATES,-The shooner Daniel Townsend of Egg Harbor, Capt. Townsend, from Bayport, Florida, via Egg Harbor, with cedar to master, arrived last evening, reports when in the mouth of the river at Bayport, May 16, was seized by the Confederate authorities and run ashore, and during the absence of the captors, Capt. Townsend got his vessel off, made sail, and left for Egg Harbor, where he has been since.

NAVAL .- The United States steam frigate Rounoke hanled out from the Navy-Yard yesterday, 25th, and is now anchored off the Battery.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

APRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TWEN-

UNTEERS. The 28th Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. Dudley Donnelly, composed of farmers and me-chanics from the Counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans, who had been encamped at Albany for several weeks, left that city on Monday night in the propeller Henry Andrew and two barges. They arrived at this city yesterday at 12 o'clock, and made fast to the end of Pier No. 2, North River. A number of the soldiers were allowed to land under e-cort of corporals, as the regiment was not to leave before 5 o clock. The bulk of the rank and file did not appear to be anxious about gesting into the city, preferring to leave for the scene of conflict at once. The greatest good nature prevailed of conflict at once. The greates good nature prevailed among the men while they waited for the hour of their departure. One thing was remarkable in their deport-ment—the agreeable absence of that course profamity which so frequently mars the departure of our regi-

The regiment is the oughly equipped. Their arms The regiment is the oughly equipped. There accounts of the Remington rife of 1.53, with sword-bayonet. It is a very light, handsome, and efficient weapen. Many of them were armed with revolvers. Their came equipage appeared to be complete.

At about 40 elock, the seambout Kill van Kull was hauled down toward the end of the wharf, and immediately the work of transferring the baggage, ammended, and compage commenced. Never did men

hauled down toward the end of the wharf, and immediately the work of transferring the bagage, amminion, and equipage commenced. Never did men work with greater rest and willingness than did the soliders of the 25th in this enterprise. Every man appeared as if he had something of a personal nature at stake; and everything was done with ease and order. In the comese of the transference a crow was brought off by one of the soliders. Like Barnaby Ruege s "Jep," this crow had a history. It is the pet of the company, and follows the 25th Regiment to inke part in the perilous adventures of its friends.

One of the privates of this regiment having had occasion about a year ago to be in the South, on besisiness, was reported to be from the North, and suspicion fell heavy upon him that he was an Abolitionist. However, he was treated very roughly and ordered home without having an opportunity to finish his business. He says that he now goes to average that wrong done to himself, and to thousands of other Northern clizens who have suffered all sorts of indignities at the hands of the rehels. He said, his idea was to help in "an effort to make society."

Another private in the regiment who is the owner of one thousand acres of lind, and otherwise comortably situated at home, said that his object in going was to vindicate the honor of the American flag and to take part in the establishment of national justice and liberty to American citizens on American soil.

All the men look healthy and intelligent. Only two

American citizens on American soil.
All the men look healthy and intelligent. Only two All the men look healthy and intelligent. Only two cases of drunkenness made their appearance from the time of the arrival to the departure of this regiment. Quite a large number of friends were on the wnarf to bid adica to brothers and sons who were in the regiment. There were, however, no tears flowing; stout hearts were leaving, and stout, patriotic hearts were left. A young lady remarked to our reporter that her brother was a private in that regiment, and although hearts were leaving, and stoot, patriotic hearts were left. A young lady remarked to our reporter that her brother was a private in that regiment, and although she was sorry to part with him, yet she would not for the world permit him to see her shed a tear—nor did she, but as the Kill van Kult disappeared in the distance she breathed a sister's "God bless him," and left the wharf which but a few minutes before had been a scene of warlike enterprise.

It appears that while in camp every company had prayer-meetings drily. A large number of the soldiers are church members—not a few of them being also Sabbath-School teachers. The Chaplam, the Rev. M. Platt, was formerly an Episcopal Minister at Lockport. He feels proud of his regiment, and has great faith in the efficiency of its members.

The regiment numbers 840 rank and file. Along with them was Sergeant Ball of the 184n Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, having charge of seventeen soldiers, three of whom had deserted. The others had been in the hospital at Albany when their regiments left, and they now proceed to join their comrades on the field of battle.

The following list coverning the efficiency of the 28th.

The following list comprises the officers of the 28th

Regiment: Fuld-Colorel, Dudley Donnelly: Lieut. Col., E. F. Brown. Field—Colorei, Dudley Donnelly; Lieut Col., E. F. Brown; dajor J. A. Mitcheil.

Staff—Adjulant, Chas. P. Sprout; Quartermester, E. L. Skeets; targeon, Dr. A. M. Helmer; Surge or's Mate. Dr. Regan; Chaptin, Rev. M. Platt.

Lase (Here: —Company A—Captain Cook, Lieut. T. Long, Insign vacant.

Company E—Capt. W. W. Bush, Lieut. J. D. Judd, Ensign J. Caph.

Company E-Capt. W. W. Bian, Lieut. J. D. Judo, Lengus Walsh.
Company C-Capt. W. H. H. Maper, Lieut. W. C. Warren,
Eneign N. F. Vicker.
Company D-Capt. J. A. Bewen, Lieut. George Davis, Endign
L. Chaves.
Company E-Capt. Fitzgerald, Lieut. W. Brown, Endign H.
Paddado d.

pany F-Capt. C. Fenn, Lieut. W. W. Rowley, Ensign M. Eilfoott. Company G. Capt. D. Hardee, Lieut. J. O. Nickerson, Eusign yes. toy If-Capt. H. Waller, Lieut. J. C. Terry, Engign L. Company I.-Capt. Goold, Licut. Justin Ware, Ensign George Ingham. Company K.—Cept. W. H. Palge, Lieut. V. Faeley, Ensign J. Amer.

QUARTEEMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT-GEN.

ARTHUR.
At this office they have nearly completed the cloth-At this office they have nearly completed the clothing of Col. Kerrigan's (25th) Regiment. Col. Mathison's Regiment, the 3.d, is now completely clothed. Yesterday, 1,400 shirts were sent to Elmira Depot. 757 pairs pants were sent to Col. Corcoran, for the 62th, to fill an order for 1,300 for that regiment, supplied by this department.

DEPARTURE OF STRAGGLERS.

About 100 of the strag lets left behind by the 31st Regiment, Col. Pratt, were sent forward vesterday went in the same train. A few more are still in this

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—COL.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—COL.

TOMPKINS.

A requisition for the transportation of Col. Baker's regiment, now at Fort Schayler, was made on Co'. Tompkins yesterday. They will be sent torward on Friday. No other requisition had been presented at 5 o clock yesterday afternoon.

REGIMENTS TO GO TO-DAY.

The 37d Regiment. Col. Mathi-on, which was to have left yesterday, but had not received their ciothing in time, will leave for Washington to-day.

The 16th Regiment, Col. Davies, from Albany, will service this morning, and proceed to Washington this

crive this morning, and proceed to Washington this SWORD PRESENTATION.

An elegant sword was presented to Capt. David samb of the dist Regiment, at Jersey City, on Sunday norming, by the butchers of Washington Market. morning, by the butchers of Washington Market, Capt. L. leaves a prosperous business to answer his country's call, and perhaps, with many committee, to find a grave in defense of her glo ion flag. Capt Lamb has the honor of having served his country in the Mexican war under Gen. Paylor. The Committee on Presentation were: Mexica. D. Gallup, W. Winges, Robert Lowrie, G. H. Chase, Peter Lawrie, W. H. Milliman, and Robert Brown.

Milliann, and Robert Brown.

RAMSEY'S SKIRMISHERS.

Two additional recruiting stations have been opened to faci date the enlistment of the number of men required to complete this regiment. One at Military thall corner of Grand and Centre streets, Williamsburgh, under the supervision of Licuts. Geo. W. Bissell and B. F. Kiefler, the other at No. 76 West Twenter for the state of the control of the state of the control of the state o fourth street, New-York, under Capt. Thornsilke unders and Lieut S. A Meilick, late of 7th Regi-

MOZART REGISIENT.

This regiment has been much improved within a few days past. Col. Cocks has resigned. Mayor Wood, who is a special patron of the regiment, some days since made a visit to its quarters in the factory at Yonkers, and, seeing their sad condition, took immediate measures to put them right. Through his exertions, tents were purchased and supplied, and the engineer has been removed to a great field, not done thons, tents were purchased and supplied, and the regiment has been removed to a green field, not more than half a mile away from the village. Its situation is now excellent; the men are content, while the officers are on the best terms of unity with one another. An election for colonel and field officers is soot to take place. The number of men in the regiment is nearly 1,000, and its ranks are filling up fast. BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Lieut.-Col. Fowler of the 14th Regiment returned from Washington on Monday for the purpose of mustering the new recruits recently enlisted by Lieut. W. C. Booth, and sending them on to join the main body. More than one hundred men have already signed the More than one hundred men have already signed the roll. There are still about one hundred men required to fill the companies up to 101 men each. They will be sent off as soon as they can be got ready.

A stand of colors is to be presented to the City Guard of South Brooklyn by the Hon. J. S. T. Stramahan on Thursday evening. The ceremony will take place at Westminster Charch, corner of First Place of Clipton streets.

The Brooklyn Cadets is the title of a new military organization composed of boys of 18 years of age and under. A regiment of 29 companies is to be formed; each company to contain 50 members.

A movement is on foot for the formation of a new regiment of infantry, with a company of sharp-shooters and an engineer corps, to be under the command of the Rev. James H. Perry. Mr. Perry is a graduate of West Point, and served with distinction in the Texan War of Independence. He is now Pastor of the Pacific street M. E. Church. Recuiting offices are to be opened in this city and New-York. The title of the regiment will be the Continental Guard.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. TY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOL-

English Gun-Boats Going to Canada.

The Recognition of Italy by France.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

Halifax, Tuesday, June 25, 1861. The steamship Europa, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here at 61 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the Europa are three days later than those by the Anglo-Saxon, via St. John's, N. F. The Europa has 94 passengers, and £190,000 in

The Europa will sail for Boston at 10 a. m., where she will be due on Wednesday evening.

The next steamer advertised to sail from Galway, is the new steamer Aglia. She will leave on the 2d of

In the House of Lords on the 13th inst., the Marquis of Normanby, in the interest of the Galway line, moved for the returns of breaches of contract by the various mail packet companies during the first two years of their existence, and the penalties inflicted Agreed to.
In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr.

Grego y put inquiries to the Ministers on the same

subject.

Mr. Frederick Peel replied ihat since the Cunard Company had been established, they had not incurred any penalty or asked any indulgence. A penalty had only been inflicted once on the Peoinsular and Oriental Company's contract, while in the Royal Mail Contract, West India Lane, considerable irregularities had occurred, and penalties been inflicted in the earlier stages of its existence.

stages of its existence.

In the House of Commons on the 14th inst., Lord C.

In the House of Commons on the 14th mar, 1995 to Paget said that the Government had chartered the Great Eastern to earry troops to Canada.

Mr. Gregory noved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the termination of the Galway contract. He charged the British Government with being actuated by an envious wirt toward I reland.

spirit toward Ireland.

Lord John Russell said that he did not intend to op-

Lord John Russell said that he did not intend to op-pose the motion, and trusted that the investigation would be estimatory.

The Times, in an editorial on American affairs and the indignation of the North toward the attitude of England, asserts that the British public have given much sympathy to the Federal cause, more than it ever gave to the cause of British sovereignty and union in any of its trials. It claims that England will do her duty and leave the Federalists to do theirs, knowing well that she could not do them a greater mischief than by taking their part.

Sixteen gun-vessels have been ordered immedia ely

to join the squadron about to be dispatched to the Nort

The weather in England was quite hot. All the crops were making rapid progress, and Breadstaffs were declining in all the markets.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislaty had finally agreed to hold to the budget by a vote of 242 against 5.

M. Thouvenel had addressed a courteous letter to the Turin cabinet, expressing the deopest regret at the death of Count Cavour. The silence of the French Legislature on the subject attracted considerable attention.

tention. The recognition of Italy by France is near at hand,

and will be hastened by Cavour's death.

The Journal des Debots publishes an important article, showing that if Austria crosses the Miocio, France
must inevitably recommence the war interrupted in

The Paris Bourse on the 14th inst. was firm, and the Rentes closed at 671. 95c.

ITALY.

The new Ministry bad taken the oath of allegiance.
It was stated that Kossuth was about to take a per-

It was stated that Kossuth was about to take a permanent residence in Lombardy.

Baron Ricasoli, in announcing the formation of the new Ministry, said that none had lost their faith in the destiny of Italy. The pol cy of the new Cabinet, he said, would be the same as that of Cavour.

The confessor of Cavour had arrived at Rome, the bearer of a message from the decensed Minister to the Pone.

'ope.
Disturbances had taken place at Velletra and Amelia.
The Liberals at Rome had adopted a sign of mourn-

ng for Cavour. The Pope was seriously ill.

AUSTRIA.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies on the 14th inst., the address to the Emperor having been revised, is was finally agreed to.

SPAIN.

The Spanish journals publish advices from St Domingo that tranquillity and enthusasm for the Spanish Government reign throughout the island.

DENMARK At the election of memoers for the " Falkethinge, he Ministerial candidates were successful.

INDIA AND CHINA The mails from Calcutta to May 8; from Hong Kong to May 1, and from Melbonrae to April 25, were forwarded per the Europa. The news is mainly antici-

pated by telegraph.

The United States frigate John Adams was at Hong Kong, and the steamer Hartford and the guabouts Dacotah and Saginaw were at Shanghae. Exchange at Shanghae was at 6/2d. #6/2ld.; at Hong Kong, 4/5ld. #4/5ld.; and at Calcutta, 2/ld.

a 2/2 d.

Business was very dull at all the Chinese ports, except Tien-Tein, where there was a fair demand for

mports.

The season's export for tea was drawing to a close, nd the stocks were very small.

Mr. Laing, the India Finance Minister, was so un-

Mr. Ising, the land r limine shirser, was so un-well that he was about to return home.

The Losdon Money Market.—In the London Money market the funds were firm and slightly higher, mainly influenced by the splendid weather for the crops. Money was in steady demand, and 6 per cent was the general rate.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

generacy unchanged: Daring reports a firmer market. United States Sixes of '02, 20 all lex dividend; ditto Fires, Tlex-dividend; Virgina Sixes of '03, 20 all lex dividend; ditto Fires, Tlex-dividend; Virgina Sixes of '03, 44; Messachmetts Fires, nominal at 94 305; Marythan Fires, 70 375; Pennavlvania Fires, 60 270; do. do. of '77, 70 375; Erie Sbares, 213; Hillouis Central 20; dis.; New York

Larren .- (By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

Central, 86.

LATEST.—(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

Liverpool. June lif.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) were 17,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and importers, the market closing time as full prices.

Breadstuffs have a declining tendency.

Provision dail

LONDON, Saturday Eventing.—Consols closed at 900501 for money and 901,0001 for account.

AMERICAN STOCKE—Illinois Central Shares, 407009 disc.; Erie Shares, 20,021].

HAVER COTTON MARKET.—The Cotton market is firm, with a slight advance on fair and middling qualities. The sales of the week have been 8,500 bales Orleans Tree Ordinaire, quoted at 110 fr.; Haz, 104 fr. The stock in port amounts to 20,000 bales. The following additional report of the Liverpool markets from Williner & Smith's Times:

Great dullness continues to prevail in the trade of the country. Reports from the manufacturing districts are very unsatisfactory. Produce is in a depressed condition, but the continuance of the markets for British securities and railway shares. The Money market was quiet at the beginning of the week. It has since become brisk and now nothing is done under the bank minimum. The London rate of discount on the average is twice as high as the Continuance at The influx of gold to America is large, but a large amount has arrived from Australia, seed nearly a salidion is on the way.

There is searcely any noticeable change in Cotion this week. The designed is steedily maintained upon a moderate scala Sureties are considered more depressed than last week, but the quotations are unsitered. Sale, for the week 50,000 bales. The grain market remains without actuation throughout the king-dom. During the week pitens were but constantly supported. Beef in fair demand, sales far above the everage; atout now decreating. Pork allow, prices scarcely so firm. Baces reduced on last weeks pitens. Plan Blancs in demand. Shoulders quiet. Lard duit; sales for the week will not resolt fifty time. Cheese in fair demand. New American Botter sells resulty. Rice inatimate. Oils in fair demand. Coffee unchanged Metals easy, Metals declined 19564. Naval Sture duit and neglected. Spices unimproved. Sugars much depressed, holders ofter stock freely; at a decline from 6d. to 1/ reperted. Tallow declined 1/1 to 1/6. Tea--demand improved at better price. Tobacco-full prices very firm. Fruits firm. Cochines steady. Hides unaltered.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON. FATHER POIST, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.
The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool 13th, via Londonderry 14th, arrived off this point at 1:46

ym to day, en route for Quebec.

The following commercial and shipping intelligence is the only news not anticipated by the Europa's ad-

Vices:

Cotton—Sales of the week, 57,600, of which speculators teel
2,500 and exporters 7,500 bales. The market was quiet, with a
decline on inferior grades of i, closing firmer, with an improved
demand; sales on Friday, 10 000 bales, of which speculators and
exportars took 2,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair. Midding.

Orleans Bid. 7 15-16d.

Mobile. Bid. 7 15-16d.
Mobile. Bid. 7 15-16d.
Uplands. Bid. 7 1d.
Uplands. Bid. 7 1d.
Stock 1, 131,000 bales, of which 172,000 bales were American.
The bullion in the Bank of England had increased X71 000
The builtion in the Bank of France amounted to 29,400,000;

Vermont Republican State Conven-

MONTPELLER, VT., Tuesday, June 25.

The Republican State Convention, to nonlines a tacket for State efficers, is to be holden here to-morrow. The session will be an exciting one. The no-party question promises to hold a prominent place in the deliberations, and will be strongly contested. A good deal of cauvaseing is also going on without reference to a ticket. The Convention will be the largest held in many years. Large delegations are arriving by every train. Prince Alfred.

Toronto, C. W., Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

Prince Alfred arrived last evening, per steamer Kingston, which was fitted up for the Prince of Wales. He was enthusiastically received by about 6,000 people, but, owing to the recent death of the Duches of Kent, there was no formal reception.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, June 25, 1861. Chief-Justice Storrs, of this State, died at 10 o'clock to-night, aged 66 years. REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

Death of Chief-Justice Storrs.

The regular weekly meeting of this club took place ast evening, the Vice-President Mr. MARSHALL presiding. E. Werster, esq., a lawyer, was introduced, and presented several resolutions, which he read:

and presented several resolutions, which he read:

Warreas, War has been waged against the Government of the
United States, a Government mild and beneficeatin its character,
a Government requiring less of the governed than any other
Government in the world by a set of wicked and reackes and
imprincipled men, who have no just and reasonable cause of
complaint; and whereas these rebeas and traitors are now in the
ineld with arms in their hands which they have stolen from the
arsenals and fortresses belonging to the United States, and are
now threstening to destroy the mode work of our fathers, and
disappoint the fond hopes of all the friends of civil liberty, now
tonerfore be it.

despoint the fond hopes of all the friends of civil liberty, now near-fore be it Rex_{t} for L. That we will accept of no compromise but the an-conditional surrender of every traitor now in arms against the Government, and the consecution of all his property, to meet the heavy capeness of a war, and to compensate those who have her deally period their lives and their forwards to sustain the forwards of the surrender of the

her-steally period their lives and their forcumes to sustain the
Groven, mental.

Resolved, That the war, under all circumstances, should be
conducted in the interests of Freed-m, and not in the interests of
that success and modern system of barbarism called the institution of Slavery.

Resolved, That whenever a peace shall be concluded it should
be upon the principles enunciated and set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and more fully carried out and illustrated
is the Constitution of the United States, and upon the bread
platform of exact and equal justice to all max kind.

The great isless was to at our Government in future
should be a free one, never hampered, nor threatened
with destruction by Slavery.

Mr. Skildenous offered a substitute:

Resided, That we are opposed to any compromise with South

Mr. Salimore offered a substitute:

Resided, that we are opposed to any compromise with South
ern traiters and pirates who are now in arms for the destruction
of our glorious Union; that we believe it to be the universel
sentiment of the loyal people of this country that when a traitor is arrested in arms he ought to be punished; and that it is
the duty of the coming session of our National Congress to found
down all attempts at compromise for the benefit of Jeff. Davis
and his borde of Scoundrels, and that any member introducing
such a motion should be expelled as a traitor.

Mr. Skidmorek read, in favor of taking such a stand,
on article from The Engainer Post of Friday has.

Mr. SKIDMORE read, in favor of taking such a stand, an article from The Evening Post of Friday last.

Mr. SFOOSER made some remarks.

Dr. KENNEDY thought it would be better to lay both resolutions on the table, as he had every confidence Congress would act right. Slavery was at the bottom of this war, and in order to wipe out the ridiculous idea of "first famil es" &c., lands should be confiscated and Slavery abolished.

Mr. Tousey said to be lenient with men who previous our commerce, and who give and take rewards of

s.5 for every live citizen of the United States, and \$20 for a dead one—compromise. for a dead one—compromise, or anything less than con-fiscation was a perversion of common sense. Let the plantations of rebels be divided among thrifty farmers,

plantations of rebels be divided among thrifty farmers, and the loyal plantations let alone.

Mr. Walker thought there was no dictation in expressing an opinion, and the Government needed to know what the people thought. It had been said the rumors of compromise were only founded on nempaper stories; whom could we trust? What had sare the country some time ago from a degrading compremise but I'm; Talleuxe? [Cheers.] Perish everything, but vindicate the Government. If the tievernment did not enforce the laws they were traitors.

Both resolutions were adopted. A Fourth of July celebration was aunounced at the Academy of Music, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Taesday evening.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board held its twenty fourth session yesterday, and granted four licenses at \$2 cto-one to a storekeeper, and three to inukeepers. Thus is in licenses have been granted. The Board adjourned till te-day

Griffin, need of years, i menth and 14 days.

The relatives and frients, i menth and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, the fight last, at 3 o'clock from the M. E. Church, corner of Garden and Fourth stress Hoberken, N. J. GRIFFIN-In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 25, Eile X Griffin, seed 47 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Receipts of Produce. June 25.-5.000 bbds. Flour. 20,000 bush. Whest. 20,000 bush. Corn. 25,000 bush. Outs. 600 pkgs. Whisty, 2N pap. Provisions.

Passengers Sailed

Passengers Sailed

In strengthy decisity, for Gainery-Mrs. and Miss Bries.

Mr. Lands and family, W. H. Waimby, Mr. Sherwoll and lady.

Robert E. Care and family, P. Burgers, C. S. Burgers, Mr.

Schneider and family, L. Spaugenberg, R. T. Spaugenster, Mrs.

Tillian, and daughter, B. B. Daly, F. Dougherty, Mrs. and Mrs.

J. E. Parsons, A. W. Parsons, Miss Parsons, C. G. Ginnenger,

Mr. Calder and lady. P. Herdman and family, Ambross Satiss,

M. Calder and lady. P. Herdman and family, Ambross Satiss,

M. Calder and lady. P. Herdman and family, Song Bates, Mas
Lee Miss. K. McLes, J. C. Coste, Col. McKenne, Jane

E. Tyson, Mr. Gleim, W. H. Talbot, Mrs. Cuff and family, L.

Lee as and family, E. McKeen and baly, Miss Akinson, Mr.

Hayward, Jas. Siminous and family, Win. Dunbap, Jos. Hau
lock, Mr. Little and family. Total 73, and 25c in forward cabin-

Passengers Arrived In this Court, green Hony Kong-Rev. James C. Eucher, Gea A. Archer, Wm. C. Hunter.

Ship Comet, Tedd, Hang Kong March 18, teas, &c., to Bash & Comet, Tedd, Hang Kong March 18, teas, &c., to Bash & Comet, Praced Anjher April J, and Cape of Good Hee Mig. 9, was seven days of the Cape, during which time experience has severe gales from the west vard. Un hi May, sout the box upper topeals and till, and was hove to for 24 hours. Westward of the Cape, load a succession of light, baffling which, from togen to St. Helena, had light winds from N. W. to N. E. Lat. 20 at 8. Jun. 13 44 E., during a sudden, shift of wind from N. S. S. W. spring main lower man fead, and received other durings. Passed St. Helena May 28. June 28, Sardy Hook bearing N. by W. 20 milles, took a pilot from E. Hinni, No. 2.

Bark Arabella, Lindeley, Aspinwell May 23, in ballast to J. F. Jay. Has had very light weather the entire passage. Hid had, 13 H, Jon. 73 29, was boarded by a boat from U. S. steaming at todorsato, Capt. Railey who withed to be reported. Brig East Spates, Mobile 12 days, uswal stores to D. Colden Brig East Spates, Mobile 12 days, uswal stores to D. Colden Murray. June 4, off Gun Key, saw bark Return, of Yamouth, N. S. for Havans, and ship Savastopel, of Eath, for Matanna, June 18, lat. 29 ion. 72 m. spoke selm. Estella, of Provincetown, with the bible, sperm and 26 bibs biase-male of endors.

By Maria White, of Provincetown, Billiuss, Cardenas 13 days, sugar, &c., Brett Non & Co. Took a plical 24th of Cape Henlopen, from Christian Berg, No. 16.

Schr. Margaret Anna, Haywood, Elizabethport, coal for Red Benk.

Schr. Fanule Marle, Van Nostrand, Elizabethport for Rocks

Schr. Farmie Marle, Van Nostrand, Elizabethport for Rocas
Schr. Fibrabeth Argolarius, Haskell, Vinsihaven 4 days, siene
Schr. J. & D. Gramer, Call, Delaware City, wood.
Schr. Romoke, Reprode. Tamiton Jdays, in ballast.
Schr. J. exp. Hall. Co., Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr. T. P. Able, Bragz. Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr. T. P. Able, Bragz. Elizabethport for Bosson.
Schr. M. Hoor, Paniere, Elizabethport for Tourise.
Schr. J. C. Chow, Bugbee, Elizabethport for Tamine.
Schr. A. Itali, McChre, Elizabethport for Tamine.
Schr. A. Itali, McChre, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr. I. Merritt, Hughaon, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Sloop Endell H. Green, Green, Brookhaven 2 days, in kellent
Sloop Bristol, Hathavay, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Sloop Emperer, Darling, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Sloop-Ship Gentinect; has anchored in the Lower Bay

BELOW-Ship Continent; has anchored in the Lower or orders. Bark Clara B. Sutihi, Sandella, from Maracaibe.

SAILED-Steamship Adriatic, for Galway. WIN-During the day, from S. S. E. Tun Shir Paxasia, Hanson, for Queenston, while taxindewn the North River, came in contact with a saily at analog, and broke main yard; returned to replace it.